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Boston

1908

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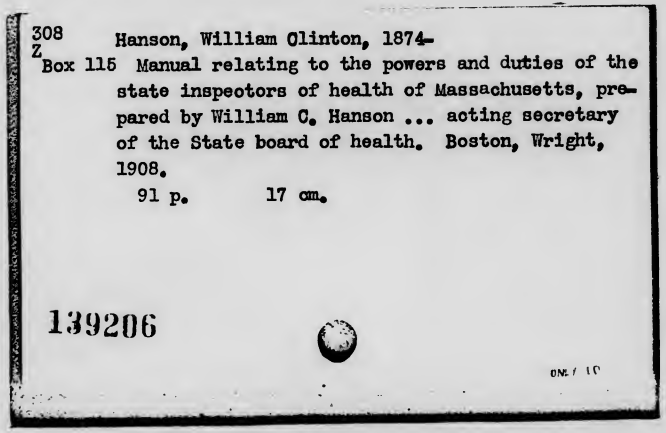

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MANUAL

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THE POWERS AND DUTIES

OF THE

STATE INSPECTORS OF HEALTH

OF

MASSACHUSETTS.

PREPARED BY
WILLIAM C. HANSON, M.D.,
Acting Secretary of the State Board of Health.

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APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

M.W.L. July 8, '23.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, 1907–1908.

HENRY P. WALCOTT, M.D., Cambridge, *Chairman.*
JULIAN A. MEAD, M.D., Watertown.
HIRAM F. MILLS, C.E., Lawrence.
GERARD C. TOBEY, Esq., Wareham.
JAMES W. HULL, Pittsfield.
Hon. CHARLES H. PORTER, Quincy.
ROBERT W. LOVETT, M.D., Boston.

CHARLES HARRINGTON,[1] M.D., Boston, *Secretary.*
WILLIAM C. HANSON, M.D., Cambridge, *Assistant to the Secretary.*

Engineer.
X. H. GOODNOUGH, C.E.

Pathologist.
THEOBALD SMITH, M.D.

Analyst of Food and Drugs.
HERMANN C. LYTHGOE.

Chemist.
H. W. CLARK.

[1] Died Sept. 11, 1908.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Following are the powers and duties of the State Board of Health as defined by section 4, chapter 75 of the Revised Laws: —

Said board shall take cognizance of the interests of health and life among the citizens of the commonwealth, make sanitary investigations and inquiries relative to the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics, the sources of mortality and effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health, and relative to the sale of drugs and food and the adulterations thereof; and shall gather such information relative thereto as it considers proper for diffusion among the people. It shall advise the government relative to the location and other sanitary conditions of any public institutions; and shall have oversight of inland waters, sources of water supply and vaccine institutions, and may, for the use of the people of the commonwealth, produce and distribute antitoxin, and vaccine lymph. It shall annually examine all main outlets of sewers and drainage of cities and towns of the commonwealth, and the effect of sewage disposal, and shall annually report thereon to the general court, with such recommendations for the protection of the interests of persons and property and for the prevention of offensive odors and objectionable conditions as it considers expedient.

FOREWORD.

Dr. Charles Harrington, secretary of the State Board of Health, wrote the following paper, entitled "Medical Inspectors: their Function," which he read at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, June 11, 1907: —

Yesterday there was passed by the Senate to a third reading a bill which already has passed the House of Representatives, entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of health districts and the appointment of inspectors of health."[1] The bill was first reported in the House on May 1 by the committee on public health, after full consideration of so much of the annual report of the chief of the Massachusetts District Police as relates to the manufacture of clothing in tenement houses; so much of the Governor's address as relates to medical examination of minors in factories; a petition for legislation relative to the spread of tuberculosis; a petition for legislation to provide for the transfer of certain powers and duties of the inspection department of the District Police to the State Board of Health; a petition for legislation to provide for proper sanitation, ventilation and light in factories and shops and for the appointment of medical inspectors; a petition for legislation to prohibit overcrowding and bad air in factories and workshops; and a petition

[1] The bill was enacted in both houses, and was signed by the Governor on June 19.

that medical inspectors be appointed throughout the Commonwealth.

Should the bill become law, it will be the duty of the State Board of Health to "divide the Commonwealth into not more than fifteen districts, to be known as health districts, in such a manner as it may deem proper and necessary for the carrying out of the purposes of this act;" and, this having been done, it will devolve upon the Governor to appoint in each such district "one practical and discreet person, learned in the science of medicine and hygiene, to be state inspector of health in such district." The appointees will hold office for five years, but may be removed by the Governor and Council at any time.

The duties of the inspectors will be so varied and extensive as to make the positions anything but sinecures, and in most of the districts their proper performance will demand of the incumbents practically their entire time, and will involve constant travel from place to place. The bill provides in the first place that each inspector "shall inform himself respecting the sanitary condition of his district and concerning all influences dangerous to the public health or threatening to affect the same." This alone will be no small task, for although the area of the Commonwealth, in comparison with that of almost all other States of the Union, is small, the 15 districts together will include 33 incorporated cities and 321 towns, and each district, therefore, must contain a considerable population, divided among not a few distinct communities, large and small, urban and

rural, manufacturing, agricultural, residential and mixed. In order, therefore, to inform himself and keep informed as to the sanitary condition of his district, and to carry out the duty with which he is specifically charged in the next clause, to "gather all information possible concerning the prevalence of tuberculosis and other diseases dangerous to the public health within his district," he must keep in touch with all of the local health authorities thereof, watch the incidence of communicable diseases in each city and town, inquire into their causes, be prepared to suggest preventive measures, and to "take such steps as, after consultation with the State Board of Health and the local health authorities, shall be deemed advisable for their eradication."

Impressed with the value of the medical inspection of school children, the attention of His Excellency the Governor was drawn to the advisability of extending the same protection to minors employed in factories under conditions which, in very many cases, are far more inimical to health than the conditions to which those confined for shorter daily periods in schoolrooms are subjected; and the matter was made the subject of an earnest recommendation in his inaugural address. If the bill becomes law, it will be the duty of each inspector to have an eye on all employed minors, to examine them as to their health, and, whenever advisable or necessary, to call their ill health or physical unfitness to the attention of their parents or employers and to the State Board of Health. In some districts this duty will make large demands upon the inspectors' time, for in many man-

ufactures large numbers of minors find employment in rooms where they are exposed to influences which tend to break down their resistance to disease, and especially to tuberculosis.

A third duty imposed upon the inspectors is that of enforcing, under the direction of the State Board of Health, and in place of the inspection department of the District Police, the provisions of existing laws relative to ventilation, light and cleanliness of factories; to providing suitable seats for women employed in manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishments; to the employment of minors in the manufacture of acids; to proper water-closets for factories and workshops; to defective sanitary arrangements, drains and water supplies; to nuisances; to cleanliness, ventilation, and provision for water-closets in public buildings and schoolhouses; to manufacture of clothing in dwelling houses and tenements; to providing pure water for employees; to installing hoods, suction pipes and fans or blowers where dry grinding on emery wheels is carried on; and to the maintenance of suitable dressing rooms and wash rooms in foundries. In other words, every manufacturing establishment, every public building and every schoolhouse will be under the sanitary supervision of the health inspector of the district in which it lies, and it will be the duty of that officer to visit each such place with reasonable frequency, to report upon its condition and to enforce the law relating to any defect or omission.

In addition to the duties specifically mentioned in the bill, the inspectors will be required to perform such other duties as the State Board of Health —

under whose general supervision they will be — may from time to time determine. They will be required to keep records of their proceedings and observations, to submit annual reports to the Board, and from time to time to furnish the Board with information concerning conditions affecting the public health in their respective districts; and whenever they send written suggestions to local authorities they shall send copies thereof to the Board.

From this brief résumé, one may well understand that for the proper and adequate performance of the various duties imposed upon them the incumbents of the positions must necessarily be men of good medical training and experience, of good physique (for the work will be arduous), of good judgment in sanitary matters, and endowed with that most necessary qualification, tact.

HEALTH DISTRICTS AND STATE INSPECTORS OF HEALTH.[1]

ACTS OF 1907, CHAPTER 537.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HEALTH DISTRICTS AND THE APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS OF HEALTH.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The state board of health shall, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, divide the commonwealth into not more than fifteen districts, to

[1] In the appendix is given a list of cities and towns included in each health district. Another list, giving the cities and towns in Massachusetts, alphabetically arranged, shows both the health district and the county in which each city and town is located.

be known as health districts, in such manner as it may deem necessary or proper for carrying out the purposes of this act.

SECTION 2. After the division aforesaid has been made, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint in each health district one practical and discreet person, learned in the science of medicine and hygiene, to be state inspector of health in that district. Every nomination for such office shall be made at least seven days prior to the appointment. The said state inspectors of health shall hold their offices for a period of five years from the time of their respective appointments, but shall be liable to removal from office by the governor and council at any time.

SECTION 3. Every state inspector of health shall inform himself respecting the sanitary condition of his district and concerning all influences dangerous to the public health or threatening to affect the same; he shall gather all information possible concerning the prevalence of tuberculosis and other diseases dangerous to the public health within his district, shall disseminate knowledge as to the best methods of preventing the spread of such diseases, and shall take such steps as, after consultation with the state board of health and the local state[1] authorities, shall be deemed advisable for their eradication; he shall inform himself concerning the health of all minors em-

[1] This is the phraseology of the bill as enacted. In its original form the expression used was "local health authorities" (House Bill No. 1408), but in its next form the word *State* was substituted, probably through inadvertence.

ployed in factories within his district, and, whenever he may deem it advisable or necessary, he shall call the ill health or physical unfitness of any minor to the attention of his or her parents or employers and of the state board of health.

SECTION 4. The state inspectors of health shall be under the general supervision of the state board of health and shall perform such duties other than those hereby imposed upon them as the said board from time to time shall determine. They shall keep a record of their proceedings and observations, shall annually make a report of the same to said board on or before the thirty-first day of October, shall from time to time furnish said board with such information as it may require touching circumstances affecting the public health in their respective districts, and shall in every instance where written suggestions are made by them to the local authorities send copies of such suggestions to said board.

SECTION 5. The state inspectors of health shall, under the direction of the state board of health and in place of the inspection department of the district police, enforce the provisions of section forty-one of chapter one hundred and four of the Revised Laws so far as said section provides that factories shall be well ventilated and kept clean, sections forty-one, forty-four and forty-seven to sixty-one, inclusive, of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws, chapter three hundred and twenty-two of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two, chapter four hundred and seventy-five of the acts of the year nine-

teen hundred and three, chapter two hundred and thirty-eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and five, and chapter two hundred and fifty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six; and the powers and duties heretofore conferred and imposed upon the members of said inspection department of the district police by section eight of chapter one hundred and eight of the Revised Laws in respect to the foregoing sections and acts, and in respect to all acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto, and in respect to any other laws, are hereby conferred and imposed upon said state inspectors of health or such other officers as the state board of health may from time to time appoint: *provided, however*, that neither said board of health nor any inspector thereof shall have authority to require structural alterations to be made in buildings, but shall report the necessity therefor to the inspection department of the district police. Wherever in said provisions of law the words "inspector" or "inspectors of factories and public buildings", "inspection department of the district police", "inspector" or "inspectors of the district police", "district police", "factory inspector" or "inspectors", and "member" or "members of the district police" occur, they shall be taken to mean state inspector or inspectors of health. Wherever the words "chief of the district police" occur, they shall be taken to mean the state board of health.

SECTION 6. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall establish the salaries of said state inspectors of health, having regard in each district to the extent of territory, the number of inhabitants, the character of the business there carried on, and the amount of time likely to be required for the proper discharge of the duties. The salaries thus established shall be paid from the treasury of the commonwealth monthly.

SECTION 7. There may be expended out of the treasury of the commonwealth annually, for the purposes specified in this act, for salaries, a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, and for other expenses, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SECTION 8. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the state board of health may employ from time to time experts in sanitation.

SECTION 9. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 19, 1907.*

RECENT PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

Dr. Henry P. Walcott, chairman of the Board, delivered an address at the quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, July 25, 1907, on "Recent Public Health Legislation," portions of which are given below.

Dr. Walcott, after referring to the valuable service rendered by Dr. Frank G. Wheatley, whom he deemed, more than anybody else, responsible for the enactment of the health district bill, said: —

The act to provide for the establishment of health districts and the appointment of inspectors of health

is an attempt to bring the powers of the State into the service of the municipalities of the Commonwealth. . . . In 1850 a very remarkable report was presented in the Massachusetts Legislature, — the best public health document ever written in Massachusetts, one of the great documents of the world. That was a report written by Lemuel Shattuck and presented to the Legislature of 1850. Lemuel Shattuck was not a physician; he was an extremely intelligent layman. He made a sanitary survey of the State of Massachusetts, and he recommended not only a State Board of Health, — he recommended far more efficient local boards of health than we had ever had. He also recommended some intermediary between that State Board and the local boards. He was too early for his time, and the people of Massachusetts waited nineteen years — or, more exactly, eighteen years — until they created a State Board of Health. They did not meddle with the organization of the local boards of health, and it would probably be difficult even now to effect any very great changes in the organization of the local boards of health, some of which are very good and some of which exist only in name.

Having got to his point of a central body possessed of a good deal of information, of local authorities in some cases possessed of no satisfactory information, how are you going to make the resources of the State available? That was the question that came years ago before the State Board of Health, and they eighteen years ago attempted to get some legislation

which would give them a body of health inspectors, — men who should stand between the authorities at the State House and the municipalities of Massachusetts. The plan proposed excited certain jealousies, naturally local jealousies, and the legislation was not at that time effected. In subsequent Legislatures sometimes it has passed the Senate, sometimes the House, but it did not become a law until this year. Fortunately, this year there were several influences that affected the legislative mind. One of them was a very strong organization of those who were interested in the measures for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis. Another was a very earnest body of workers in the community who wished to see a better care exercised over minors working in manufacturing establishments, and a better inspection of the conditions under which men performed manual labor.

The result of all that was the legislation to which I have referred. . . . The important thing, it seems to me, in general terms about that legislation is that it is advisory legislation. The factory legislation that has been transferred to these inspectors is, in many cases, an executive office, because the inspector uses powers which formerly belonged to the inspectors of the State police, but the more general functions of these inspectors are advisory functions, and it seems to me that in this case the Legislature has shown great wisdom. It is not the business of the inspector in the Worcester district, in the Hampden district, in the Essex district, or in the Berkshire district, to

exercise any autocratic authority over the local authorities now in existence in charge of health matters. It is his business to assist them. It is his business to inform them, if necessary. It is his business to bring the authorities of neighboring communities into co-operation. It is his business to inform the authorities at the State House that there are things here which only the State authority can deal with. He is to be the next friend of the local health authorities, and exactly in that way he is going to accomplish many things which cannot be definitely stated by the words of any written statute. He has got to exhibit himself as an individual of knowledge, of tact and of perseverance. It is not the work of a day, it is not the work of a month, it is hardly the work of a year; but I believe that the public health in Massachusetts, as a result of this legislation, is going to be better protected, and I believe that we are going to know more about the conditions under which people live. I think we are going in consequence to be able to provide better conditions for them, for although the power of the State Board of Health under this new act is only an advisory power, yet it has the power, fortunately, and it is an enormous power, of reporting to the Legislature of Massachusetts, of reporting to all the people of Massachusetts through the Legislature, and I don't believe there is a single community in Massachusetts, from Boston down to Gay Head, or some other small community, which does not respect the public opinion of Massachusetts. I believe it always has controlled the State.

I believe it always will control the State, and I believe, in the hands of the gentlemen appointed to these most honorable offices, it is going to be well exercised.

DUTIES OF THE STATE INSPECTORS OF HEALTH.

Each State Inspector of Health is required to inform himself respecting the following matters within his district: —

I. All influences which are dangerous to the public health or threaten to affect the same.

II. The prevalence of tuberculosis and other diseases dangerous to the public health.

III. The health of all minors employed in factories.

IV. The sanitation of (*a*) factories and workshops, (*b*) tenement houses and workshops where clothing is made, (*c*) school houses and public buildings, and (*d*) slaughter-houses.

V. Certain facts and questions relating to water supply, drainage and sewerage.

NUISANCES AND CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

In the matter of preventing, destroying or mitigating nuisances which endanger health, the local boards of health have absolute authority. The function of the State Inspectors of Health is to investigate such nuisances, if necessary, for the

purpose of reminding local health authorities of their powers and duties relative thereto, and of recommending measures for the removal of the objectionable conditions. Copies of written suggestions to local health authorities shall in every instance be sent to the State Board of Health.

DISEASES DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The duties of the State Inspectors of Health relating to tuberculosis and other diseases which have been declared by the State Board of Health to be dangerous to the public health are as follows: (1) to see that the notification laws, which require householders and physicians to report any known case of such disease to local health authorities, are enforced; (2) to see that local authorities do not permit persons ill with such disease to be neglected or improperly cared for; (3) to notify the State Board of Health and the proper local authority of all persons found to be endangering the public health, and to advise and assist local authorities in the enforcement of quarantine; (4) to report to the State Board of Health all minors employed in factories who are known to have any form of tuberculosis or any disease dangerous to the public health; (5) to report to the State Board of Health and to the proper local health authority every case of disease dangerous to the

public health discovered in a tenement workshop; (6) to gather all information possible concerning the prevalence of such diseases; (7) to disseminate knowledge as to the best method of preventing their spread; and (8) to take such steps as, after consultation with the State Board of Health and the local health authorities, shall be deemed necessary for the protection of the public.

HEALTH OF MINORS IN FACTORIES.

It is the duty of a State Inspector of Health to ascertain from every minor within his district whether the family history discloses illness or death due to tuberculosis, or any disease to which the minor himself seems liable. Whenever the family history of a minor discloses illness or death of any member due to tuberculosis, or the personal history or the appearance of a minor suggests inquiry into the minor's bodily condition, the State Inspector of Health makes a physical examination of that minor with a degree of thoroughness which permits him to record, on a card provided for the purpose, all important data, negative as well as positive; and in every instance, whether or not a physical examination is made, the State Inspector of Health submits a concise report on the immediate sanitary conditions under which the minor works, apart from the general

report which covers details relative to the lighting, ventilation and cleanliness of the entire factory.

REVISED LAWS, CHAPTER 106.

Employment of Minors in the Manufacture of Acids.

SECTION 44. The state board of health shall, upon the application of any citizen of the commonwealth, determine, after such investigation as it considers necessary, whether or not the manufacture of a particular acid is dangerous or injurious to the health of minors under eighteen years of age; and its decision shall be conclusive evidence thereof. Whoever employs a child under eighteen years of age in the manufacture of an acid after the state board of health has determined that such manufacture is dangerous or injurious to his health shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars for each offence.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE STATUTES.

A State Inspector of Health shall only commence and carry on prosecutions when and as directed by the State Board of Health.

A State Inspector of Health finding conditions which, in his judgment, are injuriously affecting the health of operatives, is expected to bring these conditions to the attention of the owners or the principal officer in charge.

In the enforcement of the statutes a State Inspector of Health has no right in some instances,

and should not attempt in any case, to insist upon a definite method which he may have in mind to accomplish the object. It is well for him, however, to have in mind a particular method, which he may suggest if asked.

THE STATUTES TO BE ENFORCED.

The chapters and sections which are to be enforced by the State Inspectors of Health, including those referred to in section 5, chapter 537, Acts of 1907, are presented below in their amended form: —

FACTORY HYGIENE.

From a sanitary point of view all industrial conditions may be classified for practical purposes into two main groups, as follows: —

I. Conditions which arise from the industry.

II. Conditions which are in no way connected with the industry, that is to say, conditions which are not indispensable to an industry.

Among the first group of conditions are dangers which are direct and obvious in their effects upon the health of the workers; some of these dangers are avoidable, others are to a certain extent avoidable, while others are entirely unavoidable.

The emphasis of danger in relation to a given industry should be placed where it belongs. If

only one department of an industry is dangerous, the entire industry must not be condemned.

The second group includes those conditions that may give rise to injurious results because of the disregard of proper hygienic precautions. It is this class of conditions which is mainly responsible for the means of spreading disease in our workshops; and it is this class of conditions, which exists more or less in every industry, which is responsible for branding so many trades as "dangerous" which, so far as the processes are concerned, are perfectly harmless. It is the very same group of conditions which exists in many of the homes of working people.

This group may be said to consist of four distinct grades of establishments: the excellent, the good, the moderately bad and the distinctly bad.

When determining whether the conditions affecting the health, safety or welfare of the working people in any factory or workshop are in accordance with the law, and the law does not specify the standard of such conditions, the State Inspectors of Health are to use as standards the conditions which they find existing in those factories and workshops carrying on similar business in similar buildings within the Commonwealth where the health, safety and welfare of the working people are most completely protected.

Relative to Lighting, Ventilation and Cleanliness of Factories and to the Protection of Employees against Dust.

Factories and Workshops shall be well lighted and kept clean.

Revised Laws, chapter 104, section 41, as amended by section 2 of chapter 503 of the Acts of 1907, provides that all factories and workshops shall be well lighted, well ventilated and kept clean.

REVISED LAWS, CHAPTER 104.

Penalty.

SECTION 56. Whoever violates any provision of this chapter for which no other penalty is specifically prescribed shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

REVISED LAWS, CHAPTER 106.

Factories and Workshops shall be properly ventilated.

SECTION 51. A factory in which five or more persons and a workshop in which five or more women or young persons are employed shall, while work is carried on therein, be so ventilated that the air shall not become so impure as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein and so that all gases, vapors, dust or other impurities injurious to health, which are generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein shall, so far as practicable, be rendered harmless.

State Inspectors of Health may require Installation of Mechanical Ventilating Apparatus.

SECTION 52. If, in a workshop or factory which is within the provisions of the preceding section, any process is carried on by which dust is caused which may be inhaled to an injurious extent by the persons employed therein, and it appears to a state inspector of health that such inhalation would be substantially diminished without unreasonable expense by the use of a fan or by other mechanical means, such fan or other mechanical means, if he so directs, shall be provided, maintained and used.

Criminal Prosecution for Violation of Two Preceding Sections.

SECTION 53. A criminal prosecution shall not be instituted for any violation of the provisions of the two preceding sections unless such employer neglects, for four weeks after the receipt of a notice in writing, to make such changes in his factory or workshop as shall be ordered by a state inspector of health.

ACTS OF 1903, CHAPTER 475.

Emery Wheels and Belts and Buffing Wheels and Belts shall be provided with Hoods, Suction Pipes and Fans or Blowers, for the Protection of Employees against Dust.

SECTION 1. Any person, firm or corporation operating a factory or workshop in which emery wheels or belts or buffing wheels or belts injurious to the health of employees are used shall, within three months after this act takes effect, provide such

wheels and belts with a hood or hopper connected with suction pipes, and with fans or blowers, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained, which apparatus shall be placed and operated in such a manner as to protect any person or persons using any such wheel or belt from the particles or dust produced by the operation thereof, and to convey the said particles or dust either outside of the building or to some receptacle so placed as to receive and confine the said particles or dust.

The Fans and Blowers installed shall be of Proper Size and run at Effective Speed.

SECTION 2. Every such wheel shall be fitted with a sheet iron or cast iron hood or hopper of such form and so placed that the particles or dust produced by the operation of the wheel or of any belt connected therewith shall fall or will be thrown into such hood or hopper by centrifugal force; and the fans or blowers aforesaid shall be of such size and shall be run at such speed as will produce a volume and velocity of air in the suction and discharge pipes sufficient effectually to convey all particles or dust from the hood or hopper through the suction pipes and so outside of the building or to a receptacle as aforesaid.

Pipes and Connections shall be approved by the State Inspectors of Health.

SECTION 3. The suction pipes and connections shall be suitable and efficacious, and such as shall be approved by the state inspectors of health.

Not to apply to Certain Grinding Machines and Emery Wheels.

SECTION 4. This act shall not apply to grinding machines upon which water is used at the point of grinding contact, nor to solid emery wheels used in saw mills or in planing mills or in other wood-working establishments, nor to any emery wheels six inches and under in diameter used in establishments where the principal business is not emery wheel grinding.

Powers and Duties of State Inspectors of Health.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the state inspectors of health, upon receiving notice in writing, signed by any person having knowledge of the facts, that any factory or workshop as aforesaid is not provided with the apparatus herein prescribed, to visit such factory or workshop and inspect the same, and for that purpose they are hereby authorized to enter any such factory or workshop during working hours; and if they ascertain, in the foregoing or in any other manner, that the owner, proprietor or manager of any such factory or workshop has failed to comply with the provisions of this act, they shall make complaint of the same in writing, before a court or judge having jurisdiction, and cause such owner, proprietor or manager to be proceeded against for violation of this act; and it is made the duty of the district attorney to prosecute all cases arising under this act.

Penalty.

SECTION 6. Any person failing to comply with any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, and in case of a second offence he shall be punished by the aforesaid fine, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Relative to Receptacles for Expectoration in Factories and Workshops.

Proprietors of All Factories and Workshops shall provide Receptacles for Expectoration. — Local Boards of Health shall approve the Form, Construction and Number of Such Receptacles.

According to Revised Laws, chapter 104, section 41, as amended by section 2 of chapter 503 of the Acts of 1907, suitable receptacles for expectoration shall be provided in all factories and workshops by the proprietors thereof, the same to be of such form and construction and of such number as shall be satisfactory to the board of health of the city or town in which the factory or workshop is situated.

REVISED LAWS, CHAPTER 104.

Penalty.

SECTION 56. Whoever violates any provision of this chapter for which no other penalty is specifically prescribed shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Relative to prohibiting Expectoration in Factories and in Certain Public Places and Conveyances.

Section 1 of chapter 165 of the Acts of 1906, as amended by section 1 of chapter 410 of the Acts of 1907, and as further amended by section 1 of chapter 150 of the Acts of 1908, provides that no person shall expectorate or spit in or upon any part of any mill or factory.

ACTS OF 1906, CHAPTER 165, AS AMENDED.

Spitting on Sidewalks, Floors and Platforms prohibited.

SECTION 1. No person shall expectorate or spit upon any public sidewalk or upon any place used exclusively or principally by pedestrians, or, except in receptacles provided for the purpose, in or upon any part of any city or town hall, any court house or court room, any public library or museum, any church or theatre, any lecture or music hall, any mill or factory, any hall of any tenement building occupied by five or more families; any school building, any ferryboat or steamboat, any railroad car, except

a smoking car, any elevated railroad car, except a smoking car, any street railway car, any railroad or railway station or waiting room, or on any track, platform or sidewalk connected therewith, and included within the limits thereof.

Penalty and Power of Arrest.

SECTION 2. Whoever violates any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars. Any person detected in the act of violating any provision of this act may be arrested by any officer authorized to serve criminal process in the place where the offence is committed and kept in custody until he can be taken before a court which has jurisdiction of such offence; and if his name is unknown to the officer who makes the arrest, he may be arrested without a warrant.

Relative to Humidifying in Factories.

ACTS OF 1908, CHAPTER 325.

The Purity and Use of Water for Humidifying Purposes.

SECTION 1. The water used for humidifying purposes by any person, firm or corporation operating a factory or workshop, shall be of such a degree of purity as not to give rise to any impure or foul odors, and shall be so used as not to be injurious to the health of persons employed in such factories or workshops.

Penalty.

SECTION 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one thousand dollars.

State Inspectors of Health shall enforce Provisions of Act.

SECTION 3. The state inspectors of health shall, under the direction of the state board of health, enforce the provisions of this act.

Relative to Water Closets and Privies in Factories, Workshops and Other Establishments.

Factories, workshops and other places of employment shall be provided with sufficient and proper closets for both sexes.

REVISED LAWS, CHAPTER 106.

Factories shall be provided with Proper Water Closets for Both Sexes.

SECTION 47. Every factory in which five or more persons are employed, and every factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment or office in which two or more children, under eighteen years of age or women are employed, shall be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or nuisance, and shall be provided, within reasonable access, with a sufficient number of proper water closets, earth closets or privies; and wherever two or more males and two or more females are employed together, a sufficient number of separate water closets, earth closets or privies shall be provided for the use of each sex, and plainly so designated; and no person shall be allowed to use a closet or privy which is provided for persons of the other sex.

Occupant may recover Expense of Changes, etc.

SECTION 48. The owner, lessee or occupant of any premises which are used as described in the preceding section shall make the changes necessary to conform thereto. If such changes are made upon the order of a state inspector of health by the occupant or lessee of the premises, he may, within thirty days after the completion thereof, bring an action against any other person who has an interest in such premises, and may recover such proportion of the expense of making such changes as the court adjudges should justly and equitably be borne by the defendant.

Notice of Defective Sanitary Arrangements.

SECTION 49. If it appears to a state inspector of health that any act, neglect or fault in relation to any drain, water closet, earth closet, privy, ashpit, water supply, nuisance or other matter in a factory or workshop included under the provisions of section forty-seven, is punishable or remediable under the provisions of chapter seventy-five or any other law relative to the preservation of the public health, but not under the provisions of this chapter, he shall give notice in writing thereof to the board of health of the city or town in which such factory or workshop

is situated, and such board of health shall thereupon inquire into the subject of the notice and enforce the laws relative thereto.

Criminal Prosecution for Violation of Certain Sections.

SECTION 50. A criminal prosecution shall not be instituted against a person for a violation of the provisions of sections forty-seven and forty-eight until four weeks after notice in writing by a state inspector of health of the changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of said sections has been sent by mail or delivered to such person, nor if such changes shall have been made in accordance with such notice. A notice shall be sufficient under the provisions of this section if given to one member of a firm, or to the clerk, cashier, secretary, agent or any other officer who has charge of the business of a corporation, or to its attorney; and in case of a foreign corporation, to the officer who has the charge of such factory or workshop; and such officer shall be personally liable for the amount of any fine if a judgment against the corporation is returned unsatisfied.

Relative to Washing Facilities and Water Closets in Foundries.

ACTS OF 1906, CHAPTER 250.

Foundries shall be provided with Adequate Washing Facilities and Water Closets.

SECTION 1. The proprietor of every foundry engaged in the casting of iron, brass, steel or other metal, and employing ten or more men, shall establish and maintain, except in cities or towns where to do so would be impracticable by reason of the absence of public or private sewerage or of any running water system, toilet room of suitable size and condition for the men to change their clothes therein, and provided with wash bowls, sinks or other suitable set appliances connected with running hot and cold water, and also a water closet connected with running water and separated from the said toilet room. The said water closet and toilet room shall be connected directly with the foundry building, properly heated, ventilated and protected, so far as may be reasonably practicable, from the dust of the foundry.

Penalty.

SECTION 2. Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of this act, after being requested so to do by a state inspector of health, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for each offence.

Relative to supplying Pure Drinking Water for Employees.

ACTS OF 1902, CHAPTER 322.

Manufacturing Establishments shall provide Pure Water for Employees.

SECTION 1. All manufacturing establishments in this commonwealth shall provide fresh and pure drinking water, to which their employees shall have access during working hours.

Penalty, how enforced.

SECTION 2. Any corporation, association, firm or person owning, in whole or in part, managing, controlling or superintending any manufacturing establishment in which the provision of this act is violated shall, upon complaint of the board of health of the city or town, or of the selectmen of the town in which the establishment is located, be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for each offence.

Relative to providing Seats for Women Employees.

REVISED LAWS, CHAPTER 106, SECTION 41.

Seats for Women Employees shall be provided in Factories.

A person who employs females in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment shall provide suitable seats for their use and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties of their employment.

Penalty.

Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars for each offence.

Relative to keeping Medical and Surgical Appliances in Factories.

ACTS OF 1907, CHAPTER 164.

Medical and Surgical Appliances shall be kept in Factories.

SECTION 1. Every person, firm or corporation operating a factory or shop in which machinery is

used for any manufacturing purpose, or for any other purpose except for elevators, or for heating or hoisting apparatus, shall at all times keep and maintain, free of expense to the employees, such a medical and surgical chest as shall be required by the local board of health of any city or town where such machinery is used, containing plasters, bandages, absorbent cotton, gauze, and all other necessary medicines, instruments and other appliances for the treatment of persons injured or taken ill upon the premises.

Penalty.

SECTION 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating this act shall be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for every week during which such violation continues.

TENEMENT HYGIENE.

Relative to the Manufacture of Clothing in Tenements and Dwellings, to the Labelling of Tenement-made Clothing, and to the Inspection of Clothing made in Improper Places or Under Unhealthy Conditions.

REVISED LAWS, CHAPTER 106.

Persons working on Clothing in Tenements and Dwellings shall be licensed; the Rooms in which Such Work is done shall be kept Clean; and Employers of Such Licensees shall submit a Copy of a Register of the Names and Addresses of Said Licensees to the State Board of Health Every Month.

SECTION 56. A room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house shall not be used for the purpose of making, altering, repairing or finishing therein

coats, vests, trousers or wearing apparel of any description, except by the members of the family dwelling therein; and a family which desires to make, alter, repair or finish coats, vests, trousers or wearing apparel of any description in a room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house shall first procure a license therefor from a state inspector of health, which shall be approved by the state board of health. A license may be applied for by, and issued to, any member of a family which desires to do such work. No person, partnership or corporation shall hire, employ or contract with a member of a family which does not hold a license therefor to make, alter, repair or finish garments or articles of wearing apparel as aforesaid, in any room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house as aforesaid. Every room or apartment in which garments or articles of wearing apparel are made, altered, repaired or finished shall be kept in a cleanly condition and shall be subject to the inspection and examination of the state inspectors of health for the purpose of ascertaining whether said room or apartment or said garments or articles of wearing apparel or any parts thereof are clean and free from vermin and from infectious or contagious matter. A room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house which is not used for living or sleeping purposes and which is not connected with a room or apartment used for living or sleeping purposes and which has a separate and distinct entrance from the outside shall not be subject to the provisions of this section, nor shall the provisions of this section

prevent the employment of a tailor or seamstress by any person or family for the making of wearing apparel for the use of such person or family. Every person, firm or corporation hiring, employing or contracting with a member of a family holding a license under this section for the making, altering, repairing or finishing of garments or wearing apparel to be done outside the premises of such person, firm or corporation, shall keep a register of the names and addresses plainly written in English of the persons so hired, employed or contracted with, and shall forward a copy of such register once a month to the state board of health.

Evidence of the Existence of Vermin or Contagious Disease where Clothing is made shall be reported.

SECTION 57. If said inspector finds evidence of infectious or contagious disease or of vermin present in a workshop or in a room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house in which garments or articles of wearing apparel are made, altered or repaired, or in goods manufactured or in process of manufacture therein, he shall report the same to the state board of health, who shall then notify the local board of health to examine said workshop, room or apartment and the materials used therein; and if the board of health finds that said workshop or tenement or dwelling house is in an unhealthy condition and that the clothing and materials used therein are unfit for use, it shall issue such orders as the public safety may require.

Clothing made in Tenements and Dwellings by Unlicensed Persons shall not be sold unless marked "Tenement Made."

SECTION 58. Whoever sells or exposes for sale coats, vests, trousers or wearing apparel of any description which have been made in a tenement or dwelling house in which the family dwelling therein has not procured a license, as required by section fifty-six, shall have affixed to each of said garments a tag or label not less than two inches in length and one inch in width, upon which shall be legibly printed or written the words "tenement made" and the name of the state and the city or town in which the garment was made.

Tags and Labels to be affixed to Garments.

SECTION 59. No person shall sell or expose for sale any of said garments without a tag or label as aforesaid affixed thereto, nor wilfully remove, alter or destroy such tag or label upon any of said garments when exposed for sale, nor sell or expose for sale any of said garments with a false or fraudulent label affixed thereto.

Clothing made under Unhealthy Conditions and shipped into this Commonwealth shall be inspected.

SECTION 60. If it is reported to said inspector or to the state board of health that ready-made coats, vests, trousers, overcoats or other garments are being shipped to this commonwealth, having been manufactured under unhealthy conditions, said inspector shall examine said goods and the condition of their

manufacture, and if they are found to contain vermin or to have been made in improper places or under unhealthy conditions, he shall so report to the state board of health, which shall thereupon make such orders as the public safety may require.

Penalty for Violation of the Five Preceding Sections.

SECTION 61. Whoever violates any of the provisions of the five preceding sections shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

HYGIENE OF SCHOOL HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Relative to Sanitary and Ventilating Provisions of School Houses and Public Buildings.

State Inspectors of Health should endeavor to bring into co-operation school physicians in the effort to guard against ill-ventilated or overcrowded schoolrooms, since every school physician is required by section 2 of chapter 502 of the Acts of 1906 to make such an examination of school buildings as in his opinion the protection of the health of the pupils may require.

REVISED LAWS, CHAPTER 106.

Every Public Building and Every School House shall be properly provided with Water Closets, and shall be adequately ventilated.

SECTION 54. Every public building and every school house shall be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or nuisance, shall be

provided with a sufficient number of proper water closets, earth closets or privies, and shall be ventilated in such a manner that the air shall not become so impure as to be injurious to health. The provisions of this section shall be enforced by the state inspectors of health.

State Inspector of Health may order Change in Sanitary Provisions.

SECTION 55. If it appears to a state inspector of health that further or different sanitary or ventilating provisions, which can be provided without unreasonable expense, are required in any public building or school house, he may issue a written order to the proper person or authority, directing such sanitary or ventilating provisions to be provided. A school committee, public officer or person who has charge of, owns or leases any such public building or school house who neglects for four weeks to comply with the order of such inspector shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars. Whoever is aggrieved by the order of an inspector issued as above provided and relating to a public building or a school house may, within thirty days after the day of the service thereof, apply in writing to the board of health of the city or town to set aside or amend the order; and thereupon, the board, after notice to all parties interested, shall give a hearing upon such order and may alter, annul or affirm it.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE REQUIREMENT OF THE STATE INSPECTORS OF HEALTH TO EXAMINE AND APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE PLANS.

The following communication has been received from the office of the Attorney-General: —

BOSTON, Aug. 23, 1907.

CHARLES HARRINGTON, M.D., *Secretary, State Board of Health.*

DEAR SIR: — I have your letter of the 13th inst. in which you inquire whether sections 54 and 55 of chapter 106 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 537 of the Acts of 1907, require, even by implication, that the State Inspectors of Health shall pass upon plans for installing water closets and toilet rooms in old school buildings.

Section 54 of chapter 106 of the Revised Laws provides, among other things, that —

> Every public building and every school house shall be . . . provided with a sufficient number of proper water closets, earth closets or privies, and shall be ventilated in such a manner that the air shall not become so impure as to be injurious to health.

Section 55 provides, among other things, that —

> If it appears to an inspector of factories and public buildings that further or different sanitary or ventilating provisions, which can be provided without unreasonable

expense, are required in any public building or school house, he may issue a written order to the proper person or authority, directing such sanitary or ventilating provisions to be provided. . . .

Section 5 of chapter 537 of the Acts of 1907 provides, in part, that —

> The state inspectors of health shall, under the direction of the state board of health and in place of the inspection department of the district police, enforce the provisions of . . . sections forty-one, forty-four and forty-seven to sixty-one, inclusive, of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws, . . . *provided, however*, that neither said board of health nor any inspector thereof shall have authority to require structural alterations to be made in buildings, but shall report the necessity therefor to the inspection department of the district police. . . .

In my opinion none of the sections above quoted require the State Inspectors of Health to examine and approve or disapprove plans. In this connection see the opinion of the Attorney-General given to the chief of the District Police, dated Oct. 5, 1895, 1 Op. A.G., 267, 268.

Yours very truly,

DANA MALONE,
Attorney-General.

BY JAMES F. CURTIS,
Assistant Attorney-General.

DUTIES OF STATE INSPECTORS OF HEALTH IN MATTERS RELATING TO WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

While it is not desirable that State Inspectors of Health should undertake to give advice upon questions of water supply, sewerage, stream pollution and allied questions, they may, by intelligent co-operation, assist the State Board of Health materially in forwarding the work of the water supply and sewerage department in such matters. One way in which State Inspectors of Health can assist is by calling the attention of local authorities, as occasion offers, to the laws relating to these questions, and to the fact that assistance is obtainable from the State Board of Health in such matters. For example, when a town is considering the subject of the introduction of a new or additional water supply, a committee is usually appointed to investigate and report upon the question. It is important that such committees should be informed of the necessity of submitting outlines of their plans to the State Board of Health, and of the desirability of obtaining such information as it can from the office of the State Board of Health before taking up its work. These remarks apply also in the case of manufacturing or other corporations or individuals intending to supply water to the public.

One of the duties of State Inspectors of Health is to see that pure drinking water is provided in factories. The State Inspector of Health will naturally inquire first as to the source from which the water is taken. If the water is from a public water works, he can obtain information as to its quality by consulting the engineer of the State Board of Health; if from other sources, it would be best for him to ascertain first what information the engineer can give him. If then an examination of the source of water supply is deemed necessary or desirable, upon receipt of a written request the State Board of Health will cause it to be made.

If objectionable conditions affecting any public water supply should come to the notice of a State Inspector of Health he should notify the office of the State Board of Health.

State Inspectors of Health should note the location of all the public water supplies of their districts and the areas from which these waters are derived, in order that any suspicion of water-borne disease affecting the quality of any such water may be reported promptly to the State Board of Health.

In dealing with questions of sewerage, drainage and sewage disposal, State Inspectors of Health can assist the work of the State Board of Health in much the same manner as in the case of public water supplies.

There is no doubt that there are serious nui-

sances existing in cities and towns in the State, due to lack of proper sewerage, improperly constructed sewer outlets and the pollution of water courses or other waters by sewage. Such conditions should, by a written communication, be brought to the attention of the local authorities, who should be urged to take action to remove them. State Inspectors of Health should not, however, attempt to give advice as to plans or methods of improving such conditions, since these are engineering questions; but they may urge that the State Board of Health be consulted in the matter if it seems necessary.

Many of the rivers of the State are used as places of sewage disposal, and some of them in consequence are very seriously polluted. It is the aim of the State Board of Health to secure the removal of sewage from streams wherever it causes serious objection, and this result has already been effected in several important instances.

There are also smaller streams, not subject to the regular examinations of the State Board of Health, which are serious nuisances. While it may in a few cases be difficult to draw the line between local nuisances and general stream pollution, it is perhaps fair to say that generally where a nuisance lies wholly within the limits of a municipality, and affects chiefly the habits of that municipality, it is a local nuisance, and should be treated as such.

In general, the work of State Inspectors of Health with reference to water supply, sewerage and the other subjects referred to is to call attention to objectionable conditions, urge their improvement and inform local authorities as to the work of the State Board of Health in these matters. State Inspectors of Health should avoid advising or advocating plans or schemes, or giving opinions upon plans which may be suggested, unless definite plans have already been approved or recommended by the State Board of Health, in which case they can assist by urging that the plans be carried out.

It is impracticable to give any brief general rules for the selection or protection of water supplies, nor can standards of purity be recommended by which the results of water analyses may be interpreted. Neither can brief general rules as to sewerage be given. Sewage may in some cases be disposed of into rivers or harbors without serious objection, while in other cases such a method of disposal might be intolerable. Each question as it arises must be considered separately on its own merits, with the aid of all the information relating to it that it is practicable to obtain; and satisfactory conclusions can be reached only with the further aid of experience in dealing with such questions.

Other sanitary questions which are chiefly engi-

neering problems, with which State Inspectors of Health are likely to be confronted, are the location of public institutions, the drainage of swamps and marsh lands, and especially the cleaning of streets and the disposal of wastes and refuse of cities and towns.

If objectionable conditions resulting from lack of drainage, filthy streets or objectionable methods of disposing of city wastes and refuse are discovered, it is the duty of State Inspectors of Health to bring these matters to the attention of the local authorities and urge improvement; but here, again, it is important not to attempt to prescribe methods or recommend plans until they have received the approval of the State Board of Health.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT INSPECTION.

ACTS OF 1908, CHAPTER 329.

Penalty for Offering for Sale or for Use as Food Carcasses of Animals dead other than by Slaughter, or of Calves below a Certain Weight.

SECTION 1. The sale, offer or exposure for sale, or delivery for use as food, of the carcass, or any part or product thereof, of any animal which has come to its death in any manner or by any means otherwise than by slaughter or killing while in a healthy condition, or which at the time of its death is unfit by reason of disease, exhaustion, abuse, neglect or otherwise for use as food, or of any calf weighing less than forty pounds when dressed, with

head, feet, hide and entrails removed, is hereby declared to be unlawful and prohibited. Whoever sells or offers or exposes for sale or delivers or causes or authorizes to be sold, offered or exposed for sale or delivered for use as food any such carcass or any part or product thereof, shall be punished by fine of not more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months.

The State Board of Health, the State Inspectors of Health and Other Officials to enforce this Act.

SECTION 2. The state board of health and its inspectors, and the state inspectors of health and all boards of health of cities and towns and their inspectors, officers, agents and assistants in their respective districts, shall have and exercise the same powers and duties in and for the enforcement of this act as are at any time conferred or imposed by law upon any board of health, inspector, officer, agent or assistant in respect of any other article or substance the sale or use of which for food is unlawful or prohibited; and it shall be their duty to seize any such carcass or part of product thereof as described in section one hereof, and cause the same to be destroyed forthwith or disposed of otherwise than for food; and all moneys received by any board of health for any property so disposed of shall, after deducting the expenses of such seizure and disposal, be paid to the owner of such property if known.

Places to be kept under Observation.

SECTION 3. Such inspectors, officers, agents and assistants shall visit and keep under observation all places within their respective districts at which neat cattle, sheep, swine or other animals intended for slaughter or for sale or use as food are delivered from transportation, and shall have at all times free access to all such places and to all railroad trains or cars or other vehicles in which such animals may be transported, for the purpose of preventing violations of this act and of detecting and punishing the same.

Powers and Duties of the State Inspectors of Health and of the Inspectors appointed by the State Board of Health.

SECTION 4. The state inspectors of health in their respective districts, and the inspectors appointed by the state board of health for duties relative to the sale of food and drugs, shall have the same rights, powers and authority for and in respect of the inspection, seizure and disposition of all carcasses, meats and provisions which are tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed, unwholesome, or from any cause unfit for food, or the sale of which for food is unlawful, as are conferred by sections seventy and seventy-one of chapter fifty-six and by section one hundred and two of chapter seventy-five of the Revised Laws, or by other laws, upon boards of health of cities and towns or their inspectors in respect of the articles therein specified; with power to prosecute all offences relating thereto.

Slaughter Houses to be under the Supervision of the State Board of Health and inspected by the State Inspectors of Health.

SECTION 5. In addition to the supervision now provided for by law, all slaughter houses shall be under the supervision of the state board of health and subject to inspection by the state inspectors of health in their respective districts.

Section 105 of Chapter 75 of the Revised Laws amended.

SECTION 6. Section one hundred and five of chapter seventy-five of the Revised Laws, as amended by section two of chapter three hundred and twelve of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two, and by section two of chapter two hundred and twenty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three, is hereby further amended by striking out all after the word "old", in the seventh line, so as to read as follows: — *Section 105.* The provisions of the six preceding sections shall not apply to a person not engaged in such business, who, upon his own premises and not in a slaughter house, slaughters his own neat cattle, sheep or swine, but the carcass of any such animals shall be inspected by an inspector at the time of slaughter, unless said animal is less than six months old.

Rights and Powers of Other Officers.

SECTION 7. Nothing in this act shall affect or impair the rights, powers or authority of any board or officer not herein mentioned.

Slaughtering, Canning, Rendering and Other Establishments, and Sausage Factories, shall be licensed annually.

SECTION 99. The proprietor of every slaughter-house, canning, salting, smoking or rendering establishment, and of every establishment used for the manufacture of sausages or chopped meat of any kind, who is engaged in the slaughter of neat cattle, sheep or swine, the meat or product of which is to be sold or used for food, shall annually in April apply for a license to the mayor and aldermen of the city, the selectmen of the town or, in a town having a population of more than five thousand, to the board of health, if any, in which such slaughter-house or establishment is located. The application shall be in writing, signed and sworn to by one or more of the owners or by one or more of the persons carrying on such business, or, if a corporation, by some authorized officer thereof, shall state the name and address of all the owners or persons carrying on said business, the location of the slaughter-house or establishment in which said business is to be conducted, the estimated number of neat cattle, sheep or swine to be slaughtered per week, the days of the week upon which they are to be slaughtered and the nature of the products thereof to be sold or used for food.

License shall be in Force for One Year, unless sooner revoked or rendered Void.

SECTION 100. The mayor and aldermen, selectmen, or such other officers as they shall designate, or in a town having a population of more than five thousand, the board of health, if any, may annually issue licenses to carry on the business of slaughtering neat cattle, sheep or swine to applicants therefor. The fee for each license shall be one dollar. The license shall name the persons licensed to conduct such business, and the building or establishment in which it is to be carried on, and it shall continue in force until the first day of May of the year next ensuing, unless sooner forfeited or rendered void. A record shall be kept by the board or officers authorized to issue licenses of all applications for licenses under the provisions of the preceding section and of all licenses issued, which shall be evidence of the issue of any such license. Such board or officers shall annually, on or before the first day of June, send to the chief of the cattle bureau of the state board of agriculture a copy of every application made to them under the provisions of the preceding section and their action thereon, and a list of all persons with their addresses, who although engaged in the business named in the preceding section on the last day of the previous April, failed to make application for a license.

Slaughtering shall be done only on Specified Days, except in the Presence of Certain Officials.

SECTION 101. A licensee under the provisions of the preceding section shall not slaughter any such animals, or cause them to be slaughtered at such slaughter-house or establishment, on any days other than those specified in the application for such license, except in the presence of a member of the board of health or of an inspector appointed therefor by said board; but he may at any time change the days for slaughtering such animals, by giving at least seven days' written notice thereof to the board or officer authorized to issue licenses, who shall immediately give written notice of such change to such inspector of such city or town.

Inspectors shall be present when Animals are slaughtered, and shall examine all Carcasses then and there.

SECTION 102. Such inspector as has been appointed by the board of health shall be present at all licensed slaughter-houses or establishments upon the days designated for slaughter by the licensee, as provided in the preceding section, and there carefully examine the carcasses of all animals at the time of slaughter. Such inspection shall be made in such manner and under such rules and regulations as the chief of the cattle bureau may determine and direct. If, in the opinion of an inspector, any carcass, or any meat or product thereof is diseased, corrupted, unwholesome or unfit for food, he shall seize it and cause it to be destroyed, as provided in section seventy of chapter fifty-six.

Carcasses shall be stamped with Stamps furnished Boards of Health by the Chief of the Cattle Bureau.

SECTION 103. In a slaughtering establishment wherein inspection and branding is not carried on under the rules and regulations for the inspection of live stock and other products, established by the United States department of agriculture in accordance with acts of congress in force on the fifteenth day of June in the year nineteen hundred and one, the carcasses of animals slaughtered under the provisions of the four preceding sections shall at the time of slaughter, if not condemned, be stamped or branded by the inspector thereof in like manner as those inspected by the United States bureau of animal industry for interstate trade, by a stamp or brand designed for the purpose by the cattle bureau of the state board of agriculture, which shall be furnished by it to the board of health of a city or town applying therefor. Such stamps shall be uniform in design throughout the commonwealth, but shall contain the name of the city or town in which they are used.

Unstamped Carcasses shall be deemed Unfit for Human Food, and shall not be sold.

SECTION 104. The carcasses of animals slaughtered under the provisions of the five preceding sections and not stamped or branded as provided in the preceding section shall be deemed unfit for human food and shall not be sold or offered for sale. Whoever sells, or offers for sale, or has in his possession with

intent to sell, a carcass or any part thereof required by the provisions of the preceding section to be stamped or branded, which has not been stamped or branded as therein provided, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

A Person not engaged in Slaughtering Business may slaughter his Own Cattle, Sheep and Swine on his Own Premises without a License. Provisions concerning inspection.

SECTION 105 [as amended by section 6 of chapter 329 of the Acts of 1908]. The provisions of the six preceding sections shall not apply to a person not engaged in such business, who, upon his own premises and not in a slaughter-house, slaughters his own neat cattle, sheep or swine, but the carcass of any such animals shall be inspected by an inspector at the time of slaughter, unless said animal is less than six months old.

Penalties for Violation of Sections 100, 101, 102 and 105, and for Other Acts.

SECTION 106. Whoever violates the provisions of sections one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two and one hundred and five, or, being engaged in the business of slaughtering neat cattle, sheep or swine, slaughters the same, without a license, or knowingly authorizes or causes the same to be slaughtered with intent to sell the meat or product thereof for food, or, having such license, slaughters or knowingly authorizes or causes to be

slaughtered any neat cattle, sheep or swine without causing the carcass thereof to be inspected as provided in section one hundred and two, or whoever sells or authorizes or causes to be sold any carcass or the meat or product thereof knowing that such carcass has not been inspected according to the provisions of sections one hundred and two and one hundred and five, or whoever slaughters or knowingly authorizes or causes to be slaughtered any neat cattle, sheep or swine upon his own premises other than a slaughter-house or establishment mentioned in section ninety-nine, without causing the carcass of such animal to be inspected, except as provided in the preceding section, or whoever sells, or authorizes or causes to be sold, the carcass or any meat or product thereof of any such animal slaughtered upon his own premises, knowing that the same has not been inspected as provided in the preceding section, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Conviction renders License void.

SECTION 107. A conviction under the provisions of the preceding section of any person licensed under the provisions of section one hundred shall render his license void, and no new license shall be granted to him for the balance of the term.

Penalty for carrying on Slaughtering, Rendering or Other Offensive Trades without Written Consent. Exemption.

SECTION 108. Whoever occupies or uses a building for carrying on therein the business of slaughtering cattle, sheep or other animals, or for a melting or rendering establishment, or for other noxious or offensive trades and occupations, or permits or allows said trades or occupations to be carried on upon premises owned or occupied by him, without first obtaining the written consent and permission of the mayor and aldermen of the city and of the common council if there be such a board, or of the selectmen or, in any town having a population of more than five thousand, of the board of health, if any, of the town in which the building or premises are situated shall forfeit not more than two hundred dollars for every month he so occupies or uses such building or premises, and in like proportion for a longer or shorter time. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any building or premises which were occupied or used for said trades or occupations on the eighth day of May in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one; but no person who used or occupied any building or premises on said date for said trades or occupations shall enlarge or extend the same without first obtaining the written consent and permission of the mayor and aldermen, and of the common council if there is such a board, or the selectmen, or, in any town having a population of more than five thousand, of the board of health, if any.

INSPECTION OF PROVISIONS.

REVISED LAWS, CHAPTER 56.

Boards of Health may inspect All Meat, Fish, Vegetables and Other Provisions.

SECTION 70 [as amended by section 1 of chapter 411 of the Acts of 1908]. Boards of health of cities and towns, by themselves, their officers or agents, may inspect the carcasses of all slaughtered animals and all meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit or provisions of any kind found in their cities or towns, and for such purpose may enter any building, enclosure or other place in which such carcasses or articles are stored, kept or exposed for sale. If, on such inspection, it is found that such carcasses or articles are tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed, unwholesome or, from any cause, unfit for food, the board of health shall seize the same and cause it or them to be destroyed forthwith or disposed of otherwise than for food. All money received by the board of health for property disposed of as aforesaid shall, after deducting the expenses of said seizure, be paid to the owner of such property. If the board of health seizes or condemns any such carcass or meat for the reason that it is affected with a contagious disease, it shall immediately give notice to the chief of the cattle bureau of the state board of agriculture of the name of the owner or person in whose possession it was found, the nature of the disease and the disposition made of said meat or carcass.

Inspection of Veal. Seizure.

SECTION 71 [as amended by section 2 of chapter 411 of the Acts of 1908]. The board of health, by themselves, their officers or agents, may inspect all veal found, offered or exposed for sale or kept with the intent to sell in its city or town and if, in its opinion, said veal is that of a calf less than four weeks old when killed, the board shall seize and destroy or dispose of it as provided in the preceding section, subject, however, to the provisions thereof relative to the disposal of money.

Penalty for obstructing Inspector, etc.

SECTION 72 [as amended by section 3 of chapter 411 of the Acts of 1908]. Whoever prevents, obstructs or interferes with the board of health, its officers or agents, in the performance of its duties as provided herein, or hinders, obstructs or interferes with any inspection or examination by it or them, or whoever secretes or removes any carcass, meat, fish, vegetables, fruit or provisions of any kind, for the purpose of preventing the same from being inspected or examined under the provisions of sections seventy to seventy-six, inclusive, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sale of Unwholesome Food. Penalties.

SECTION 73. Whoever knowingly sells, offers or exposes for sale or has in his possession with intent to sell for food any diseased animal or any product thereof, or any tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed or unwholesome carcass, meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit or provisions of any kind shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and whoever knowingly sells any kind of diseased, corrupted or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, without making their condition fully known to the buyer shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months.

ACTS OF 1907, CHAPTER 293.

Section 73 not to apply in Certain Cases.

SECTION 1. The provisions of section seventy-three of chapter fifty-six of the Revised Laws shall not apply to persons, firms or corporations engaged in the wholesale fruit and vegetable business, who, at the time of sale of fruit or vegetables in the original package, make known to the purchaser the partly decayed condition of the articles in said packages.

REVISED LAWS, CHAPTER 56.

Sale of Immature Veal forbidden.

SECTION 74. Whoever kills or causes to be killed or knowingly sells, offers or exposes for sale or has in his possession with intent to sell for food the veal of a calf killed when less than four weeks old shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Board of Health may cause Publication of Certain Facts.

SECTION 75. The board of health for the city or town in which any animal or property has been condemned under the provisions of sections seventy and seventy-one may cause a description of the place in which such condemned property was found, the name of every person in whose possession it was found and the name of every person convicted of an offence under the provisions of the two preceding sections to be published in two newspapers published in the county in which such property was found.

REVISED LAWS, CHAPTER 213.

Penalty for Use of Injurious Colors in Sausages.

SECTION 9. Whoever, in the manufacture of sausages, uses any coloring matter injurious to health shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

REVISED LAWS, CHAPTER 56.

Sale of Poultry regulated.

SECTION 76. Whoever knowingly sells or exposes for sale poultry, unless it is alive, before it has been properly dressed by the removal of the crop and entrails if they contain food, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each offence. Boards of health shall cause the provisions of this section to be enforced in their respective cities and towns.

Penalty for selling Tainted Fish for Food.

SECTION 25. Whoever sells within this commonwealth or exports therefrom tainted or damaged fish, unless with the intent that the same shall be used for some other purpose than as food, shall forfeit ten dollars for every hundred pounds of such fish, and in the same proportion for any other quantity; and upon a trial in such case the burden of proof shall be upon the defendant to show for what purpose such fish was so exported or sold.

APPENDIX.

DEFINITION OF WORDS USED IN THE STATUTES.

The following words and phrases as used in all laws relative to the employment of labor shall, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, have the following meanings (section 8, chapter 106, Revised Laws): —

"Factory" shall mean any premises where steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any manufacturing process there carried on.

"Workshop" shall mean any premises, room or place, which is not a factory as above defined, wherein manual labor is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to a process of making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or adapting for sale any article or part of an article, and to which or over which premises, room or place the employer of the persons working therein has the right of access or control; but the exercise of such manual labor in a private house or private room by the family dwelling therein or by any of them, or if a majority of the persons therein employed are members of such family, shall not of itself constitute such house or room a workshop within this definition.

"Mercantile establishments" shall mean any premises used for the purposes of trade in the purchase or sale of any goods or merchandise, and any premises used for the purposes of a restaurant or for publicly providing and serving meals.

"Person" shall mean an individual, corporation, partnership, company or association.

"School house" shall mean any building or premises in which public or private instruction is afforded to not less than ten pupils at one time.

"Public building" shall mean any building or premises used as a place of public entertainment, instruction, resort or assemblage.

AN ACT TO DEFINE THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

ACTS OF 1908, CHAPTER 389.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The chief of the district police, the deputy chief of the inspection department of the district police, and the inspectors of factories and public buildings may, in the performance of their duty in enforcing the laws of the commonwealth, enter any building, structure or enclosure, or any part thereof, and examine the methods of prevention of fire, means of exit, and means of protection against accident, and may make investigations as to the employment of children, young persons and women, except concerning health and the influence of occupation upon health. They may, except in the city of Boston, enter any public building, public or private institution, schoolhouse, church, theatre, public hall, place of assemblage, or place of public resort, and make such investigations and order such structural or other changes, in said buildings, as are necessary relative to the construction, occupation and heating appliances and conditions, except for ventilating and sanitary purposes: *provided, however,* that they may order structural changes for any purpose whenever the necessity therefor has been reported in accordance with the provisions of section five of chapter five hundred and thirty-seven of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and seven.

SECTION 2. Any person who hinders or prevents or attempts to prevent any member of the inspection department of the district police from entering any building, structure or enclosure or part thereof specified in the preceding section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 3. Trial justices, police, municipal and district courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court to enforce the provisions of this act. [*Approved April 11, 1908.*

List of Cities and Towns included in Each Health District.

Health District No. 1.

Barnstable.
Bourne.
Brewster.
Chatham.
Chilmark.
Dennis.
Eastham.
Edgartown.
Falmouth.
Gay Head.
Gosnold.
Harwich.
Mashpee.
Nantucket.
Oak Bluffs.
Orleans.
Provincetown.
Sandwich.
Tisbury.
Truro.
Wareham.
Wellfleet.
West Tisbury.
Yarmouth. (24)

Health District No. 2.

Acushnet.
Berkley.
Dartmouth.
Dighton.
Fairhaven.
Fall River.
Freetown.
Marion.
Mattapoisett.
New Bedford.
Rehoboth.
Rochester.
Seekonk.
Somerset.
Swansea.
Westport. (16)

Health District No. 3.

Abington.
Bridgewater.
Brockton.
Carver.
Cohasset.
Duxbury.
East Bridgewater.
Halifax.
Hanover.
Hanson.
Hingham.
Hull.
Kingston.
Lakeville.

Health District No. 3 — Concluded.

Marshfield.
Middleborough.
Norwell.
Pembroke.
Plymouth.
Plympton.
Rockland.
Scituate.
West Bridgewater.
Weymouth.
Whitman. (25)

Health District No. 4.

Attleborough.
Avon.
Bellingham.
Blackstone.
Braintree.
Canton.
Dedham.
Easton.
Foxborough.
Franklin.
Holbrook.
Hyde Park.
Mansfield.
Milton.
Norfolk.
Norton.
North Attleborough.
Norwood.
Plainville.
Quincy.
Randolph.
Raynham.
Sharon.
Stoughton.
Taunton.
Walpole.
Westwood.
Wrentham. (28)

Health District No. 5.

Boston.
Chelsea.
Revere.
Winthrop. (4)

Health District No. 6.

Cambridge.
Everett.
Malden.
Medford.
Melrose.
North Reading.
Reading.
Somerville.
Stoneham.
Wakefield. (10)

Health District No. 7.

Beverly.
Danvers.
Essex.
Gloucester.
Hamilton.
Ipswich.
Lynn.
Lynnfield.
Manchester.
Marblehead.
Middleton.
Nahant.
Peabody.
Rockport.
Salem.
Saugus.
Swampscott.
Topsfield.
Wenham. (19)

Health District No. 8.

Amesbury.
Andover.
Boxford.
Georgetown.
Groveland.
Haverhill.
Lawrence.
Merrimac.
Methuen.
Newbury.
Newburyport.
North Andover.
Rowley.
Salisbury.
West Newbury. (15)

Health District No. 9.

Acton.
Arlington.
Ayer.
Bedford.
Billerica.
Boxborough.
Burlington.
Carlisle.
Chelmsford.
Concord.
Dracut.
Dunstable.
Groton.
Harvard.
Lexington.
Lincoln.
Littleton.
Lowell.
Maynard.
Pepperell.
Shirley.
Stow.
Tewksbury.
Townsend.
Tyngsborough.
Westford.
Wilmington.
Winchester.
Woburn. (29)

Health District No. 10.

Ashland.
Belmont.
Brookline.
Dover.
Framingham.
Grafton.
Holliston.
Hopedale.
Hopkinton.
Hudson.
Marlborough.
Medfield.
Medway.
Mendon.
Milford.
Millis.
Natick.
Needham.
Newton.
Northborough.
Sherborn.
Shrewsbury.
Southborough.
Sudbury.
Upton.
Waltham.
Watertown.
Wayland.
Wellesley.
Westborough.
Weston. (31)

Health District No. 11.

Auburn.
Brookfield.
Charlton.
Douglas.
Dudley.
Leicester.
Millbury.
Northbridge.
North Brookfield.
Oxford.
Southbridge.
Spencer.
Sturbridge.
Sutton.
Uxbridge.
Warren.
Webster.
West Brookfield.
Worcester. (19)

Health District No. 12.

Ashburnham.
Ashby.
Athol.
Barre.
Berlin.
Bolton.
Boylston.
Clinton.
Dana.
Fitchburg.
Gardner.
Hardwick.
Holden.
Hubbardston.

Health District No. 12 — Concluded.

Lancaster.
Leominster.
Lunenburg.
New Braintree.
Oakham.
Paxton.
Petersham.
Phillipston.
Princeton.
Royalston.
Rutland.
Sterling.
Templeton.
West Boylston.
Westminster.
Winchendon. (30)

Health District No. 13.

Amherst.
Ashfield.
Belchertown.
Bernardston.
Buckland.
Charlemont.
Chesterfield.
Colrain.
Conway.
Cummington.
Deerfield.
Easthampton.
Enfield.
Erving.
Gill.
Goshen.
Granby.
Greenfield.
Greenwich.
Hadley.
Hatfield.
Hawley.
Heath.
Leverett.
Leyden.
Monroe.
Montague.
New Salem.
Northampton.
Northfield.
Orange.
Pelham.
Plainfield.
Prescott.
Rowe.
Shelburne.
Shutesbury.
South Hadley.
Southampton.
Sunderland.
Ware.
Warwick.
Wendell.
Westhampton.
Whately.
Williamsburg. (46)

Health District No. 14.

Agawam.
Blandford.
Brimfield.
Chester.
Chicopee.
East Longmeadow.

Health District No. 14 — Concluded.

Granville.
Hampden.
Holland.
Holyoke.
Huntington.
Longmeadow.
Ludlow.
Middlefield.
Monson.
Montgomery.
Palmer.
Russell.
Southwick.
Springfield.
Tolland.
Wales.
West Springfield.
Westfield.
Wilbraham.
Worthington. (26)

Health District No. 15.

Adams.
Alford.
Becket.
Cheshire.
Clarksburg.
Dalton.
Egremont.
Florida.
Great Barrington.
Hancock.
Hinsdale.
Lanesborough.
Lee.
Lenox.
Monterey.
Mount Washington.
New Ashford.
New Marlborough.
North Adams.
Otis.
Peru.
Pittsfield.
Richmond.
Sandisfield.
Savoy.
Sheffield.
Stockbridge.
Tyringham.
Washington.
West Stockbridge.
Williamstown.
Windsor. (32)

Cities and Towns, Alphabetically Arranged.

Health District No.	City or Town.	County.
3	Abington,	Plymouth.
9	Acton,	Middlesex.
2	Acushnet,	Bristol.
15	Adams,	Berkshire.
14	Agawam,	Hampden.
15	Alford,	Berkshire.
8	Amesbury,	Essex.
13	Amherst,	Hampshire.
8	Andover,	Essex.
9	Arlington,	Middlesex.
12	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
12	Ashby,	Middlesex.
13	Ashfield,	Franklin.
10	Ashland,	Middlesex.
12	Athol,	Worcester.
4	Attleborough,	Bristol.
11	Auburn,	Worcester.
4	Avon,	Norfolk.
9	Ayer,	Middlesex.
1	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
12	Barre,	Worcester.
15	Becket,	Berkshire.
9	Bedford,	Middlesex.
13	Belchertown,	Hampshire.
4	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
10	Belmont,	Middlesex.
2	Berkley,	Bristol.
12	Berlin,	Worcester.
13	Bernardston,	Franklin.
7	**Beverly,**	Essex.
9	Billerica,	Middlesex.
4	Blackstone,	Worcester.
14	Blandford,	Hampden.

Cities and Towns, Alphabetically Arranged — *Continued.*

Health District No.	City or Town.	County.
12	Bolton,	Worcester.
5	**Boston,**	Suffolk.
1	Bourne,	Barnstable.
9	Boxborough,	Middlesex.
8	Boxford,	Essex.
12	Boylston,	Worcester.
4	Braintree,	Norfolk.
1	Brewster,	Barnstable.
3	Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
14	Brimfield,	Hampden.
3	**Brockton,**	Plymouth.
11	Brookfield,	Worcester.
10	Brookline,	Norfolk.
13	Buckland,	Franklin.
9	Burlington,	Middlesex.
6	**Cambridge,**	Middlesex.
4	Canton,	Norfolk.
9	Carlisle,	Middlesex.
3	Carver,	Plymouth.
13	Charlemont,	Franklin.
11	Charlton,	Worcester.
1	Chatham,	Barnstable.
9	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
5	**Chelsea,**	Suffolk.
15	Cheshire,	Berkshire.
14	Chester,	Hampden.
13	Chesterfield,	Hampshire.
14	**Chicopee,**	Hampden.
1	Chilmark,	Dukes.
15	Clarksburg,	Berkshire.
12	Clinton,	Worcester.
3	Cohasset,	Norfolk.

CITIES AND TOWNS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED — *Continued.*

Health District No.	CITY OR TOWN.	County.
13	Colrain,	Franklin.
9	Concord,	Middlesex.
13	Conway,	Franklin.
13	Cummington,	Hampshire.
15	Dalton,	Berkshire.
12	Dana,	Worcester.
7	Danvers,	Essex.
2	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
4	Dedham,	Norfolk.
13	Deerfield,	Franklin.
1	Dennis,	Barnstable.
2	Dighton,	Bristol.
11	Douglas,	Worcester.
10	Dover,	Norfolk.
9	Dracut,	Middlesex.
11	Dudley,	Worcester.
9	Dunstable,	Middlesex.
3	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
3	East Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
14	East Longmeadow,	Hampden.
1	Eastham,	Barnstable.
13	Easthampton,	Hampshire.
4	Easton,	Bristol.
1	Edgartown,	Dukes.
15	Egremont,	Berkshire.
13	Enfield,	Hampshire.
13	Erving,	Franklin.
7	Essex,	Essex.
6	**Everett,**	Middlesex.

CITIES AND TOWNS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED — *Continued.*

Health District No.	CITY OR TOWN.	County.
2	Fairhaven,	Bristol.
2	**Fall River,**	Bristol.
1	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
12	**Fitchburg,**	Worcester.
15	Florida,	Berkshire.
4	Foxborough,	Norfolk.
10	Framingham,	Middlesex.
4	Franklin,	Norfolk.
2	Freetown,	Bristol.
12	Gardner,	Worcester.
1	Gay Head,	Dukes.
8	Georgetown,	Essex.
13	Gill,	Franklin.
7	**Gloucester,**	Essex.
13	Goshen,	Hampshire.
1	Gosnold,	Dukes.
10	Grafton,	Worcester.
13	Granby,	Hampshire.
14	Granville,	Hampden.
15	Great Barrington,	Berkshire.
13	Greenfield,	Franklin.
13	Greenwich,	Hampshire.
9	Groton,	Middlesex.
8	Groveland,	Essex.
13	Hadley,	Hampshire.
3	Halifax,	Plymouth.
7	Hamilton,	Essex.
14	Hampden,	Hampden.
15	Hancock,	Berkshire.
3	Hanover,	Plymouth.
3	Hanson,	Plymouth.

CITIES AND TOWNS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED — *Continued.*

Health District No.	CITY OR TOWN.	County.
12	Hardwick,	Worcester.
9	Harvard,	Worcester.
1	Harwich,	Barnstable.
13	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
8	**Haverhill,**	Essex.
13	Hawley,	Franklin.
13	Heath,	Franklin.
3	Hingham,	Plymouth.
15	Hinsdale,	Berkshire.
4	Holbrook,	Norfolk.
12	Holden,	Worcester.
14	Holland,	Hampden.
10	Holliston,	Middlesex.
14	**Holyoke,**	Hampden.
10	Hopedale,	Worcester.
10	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
12	Hubbardston,	Worcester.
10	Hudson,	Middlesex.
3	Hull,	Plymouth.
14	Huntington,	Hampshire.
4	Hyde Park,	Norfolk.
7	Ipswich,	Essex.
3	Kingston,	Plymouth.
3	Lakeville,	Plymouth.
12	Lancaster,	Worcester.
15	Lanesborough,	Berkshire.
8	**Lawrence,**	Essex.
15	Lee,	Berkshire.
11	Leicester,	Worcester.
15	Lenox,	Berkshire.

CITIES AND TOWNS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED — *Continued.*

Health District No.	CITY OR TOWN.	County.
12	Leominster,	Worcester.
13	Leverett,	Franklin.
9	Lexington,	Middlesex.
13	Leyden,	Franklin.
9	Lincoln,	Middlesex.
9	Littleton,	Middlesex.
14	Longmeadow,	Hampden.
9	**Lowell,**	Middlesex.
14	Ludlow,	Hampden.
12	Lunenburg,	Worcester.
7	**Lynn,**	Essex.
7	Lynnfield,	Essex.
6	**Malden,**	Middlesex.
7	Manchester,	Essex.
4	Mansfield,	Bristol.
7	Marblehead,	Essex.
2	Marion,	Plymouth.
10	**Marlborough,**	Middlesex.
3	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
1	Mashpee,	Barnstable.
2	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
9	Maynard,	Middlesex.
10	Medfield,	Norfolk.
6	**Medford,**	Middlesex.
10	Medway,	Norfolk.
6	**Melrose,**	Middlesex.
10	Mendon,	Worcester.
8	Merrimac,	Essex.
8	Methuen,	Essex.
3	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
14	Middlefield,	Hampshire.
7	Middleton,	Essex.

CITIES AND TOWNS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED — *Continued.*

Health District No.	CITY OR TOWN.	County.
10	Milford,	Worcester
11	Millbury,	Worcester.
10	Millis,	Norfolk.
4	Milton,	Norfolk.
13	Monroe,	Franklin.
14	Monson,	Hampden.
13	Montague,	Franklin.
15	Monterey,	Berkshire.
14	Montgomery,	Hampden.
15	Mount Washington,	Berkshire.
7	Nahant,	Essex.
1	Nantucket,	Nantucket.
10	Natick,	Middlesex.
10	Needham,	Norfolk.
15	New Ashford,	Berkshire.
2	**New Bedford,**	Bristol.
12	New Braintree,	Worcester.
15	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
13	New Salem,	Franklin.
8	Newbury,	Essex.
8	**Newburyport,**	Essex.
10	**Newton,**	Middlesex.
4	Norfolk,	Norfolk.
15	**North Adams,**	Berkshire.
8	North Andover,	Essex.
4	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
11	North Brookfield,	Worcester.
6	North Reading,	Middlesex.
13	**Northampton,**	Hampshire.
10	Northborough,	Worcester.
11	Northbridge,	Worcester.
13	Northfield,	Franklin.

CITIES AND TOWNS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED — *Continued.*

Health District No.	CITY OR TOWN.	County.
4	Norton,	Bristol.
3	Norwell,	Plymouth.
4	Norwood,	Norfolk.
1	Oak Bluffs,	Dukes.
12	Oakham,	Worcester.
13	Orange,	Franklin.
1	Orleans,	Barnstable.
15	Otis,	Berkshire.
11	Oxford,	Worcester.
14	Palmer,	Hampden.
12	Paxton,	Worcester.
7	Peabody,	Essex.
13	Pelham,	Hampshire.
3	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
9	Pepperell,	Middlesex.
15	Peru,	Berkshire.
12	Petersham,	Worcester.
12	Phillipston,	Worcester.
15	**Pittsfield,**	Berkshire.
4	Plainville,	Norfolk.
13	Plainfield,	Hampshire.
3	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
3	Plympton,	Plymouth.
13	Prescott,	Hampshire.
12	Princeton,	Worcester.
1	Provincetown,	Barnstable.
4	**Quincy,**	Norfolk.

CITIES AND TOWNS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED — *Continued.*

Health District No.	CITY OR TOWN.	County.
4	Randolph,	Norfolk.
4	Raynham,	Bristol.
6	Reading,	Middlesex.
2	Rehoboth,	Bristol.
5	Revere,	Suffolk.
15	Richmond,	Berkshire.
2	Rochester,	Plymouth
3	Rockland,	Plymouth.
7	Rockport,	Essex.
13	Rowe,	Franklin.
8	Rowley,	Essex.
12	Royalston,	Worcester.
14	Russell,	Hampden.
12	Rutland,	Worcester.
7	**Salem,**	Essex.
8	Salisbury,	Essex.
15	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
1	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
7	Saugus,	Essex.
15	Savoy,	Berkshire.
3	Scituate,	Plymouth.
2	Seekonk,	Bristol.
4	Sharon,	Norfolk.
15	Sheffield,	Berkshire.
13	Shelburne,	Franklin.
10	Sherborn,	Middlesex.
9	Shirley,	Middlesex.
10	Shrewsbury,	Worcester.
13	Shutesbury,	Franklin.
2	Somerset,	Bristol.
6	**Somerville,**	Middlesex.

CITIES AND TOWNS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED — *Continued.*

Health District No.	CITY OR TOWN.	County.
13	South Hadley,	Hampshire.
13	Southampton,	Hampshire.
10	Southborough,	Worcester.
11	Southbridge,	Worcester.
14	Southwick,	Hampden.
11	Spencer,	Worcester.
14	**Springfield,**	Hampden.
12	Sterling,	Worcester.
15	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
6	Stoneham,	Middlesex.
4	Stoughton,	Norfolk.
9	Stow,	Middlesex.
11	Sturbridge,	Worcester.
10	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
13	Sunderland,	Franklin.
11	Sutton,	Worcester.
7	Swampscott,	Essex.
2	Swansea,	Bristol.
4	**Taunton,**	Bristol.
12	Templeton,	Worcester.
9	Tewksbury,	Middlesex.
1	Tisbury,	Dukes.
14	Tolland,	Hampden.
7	Topsfield,	Essex.
9	Townsend,	Middlesex.
1	Truro,	Barnstable.
9	Tyngsborough,	Middlesex.
15	Tyringham,	Berkshire.
10	Upton,	Worcester.
11	Uxbridge,	Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED — *Continued.*

Health District No.	City or Town.	County.
6	Wakefield,	Middlesex.
14	Wales,	Hampden.
4	Walpole,	Norfolk.
10	**Waltham,**	Middlesex.
13	Ware,	Hampshire.
1	Wareham,	Plymouth.
11	Warren,	Worcester.
13	Warwick,	Franklin.
15	Washington,	Berkshire.
10	Watertown,	Middlesex.
10	Wayland,	Middlesex.
11	Webster,	Worcester.
10	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
1	Wellfleet,	Barnstable.
13	Wendell,	Franklin.
7	Wenham,	Essex.
12	West Boylston,	Worcester.
3	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
11	West Brookfield,	Worcester.
8	West Newbury,	Essex.
14	West Springfield,	Hampden.
15	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
1	West Tisbury,	Dukes.
10	Westborough,	Worcester.
14	Westfield,	Hampden.
9	Westford,	Middlesex.
13	Westhampton,	Hampshire.
12	Westminster,	Worcester.
10	Weston,	Middlesex.
2	Westport,	Bristol.
4	Westwood,	Norfolk.
3	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
13	Whately,	Franklin.

CITIES AND TOWNS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED — *Concluded.*

Health District No.	City or Town.	County.
3	Whitman,	Plymouth.
14	Wilbraham,	Hampden.
13	Williamsburg,	Hampshire.
15	Williamstown,	Berkshire.
9	Wilmington,	Middlesex.
12	Winchendon,	Worcester.
9	Winchester,	Middlesex.
15	Windsor,	Berkshire.
5	Winthrop,	Suffolk.
9	**Woburn,**	Middlesex.
11	**Worcester,**	Worcester.
14	Worthington,	Hampshire.
4	Wrentham,	Norfolk.
1	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.

NAMES OF THE STATE INSPECTORS OF HEALTH.

On the tenth day of July, 1907, the following were appointed by the Governor to be State Inspectors of Health: —

District No. 1. — Dr. Charles E. Morse, Wareham.
District No. 2. — Dr. Adam S. MacKnight, Fall River.
District No. 3. — Dr. Wallace C. Keith, Brockton.
District No. 4. — Dr. Elliott Washburn, Taunton.
District No. 5. — Dr. Harry Linenthal, Boston.

District No. 6. — Dr. Albert P. Norris, Cambridge.
District No. 7. — Dr. J. William Voss, Beverly.
District No. 8. — Dr. William Hall Coon, Lawrence.
District No. 9. — Dr. Charles E. Simpson, Lowell.
District No. 10. — Dr. William W. Walcott, Natick.
District No. 11. — Dr. Melvin G. Overlock, Worcester.
District No. 12. — Dr. Lewis Fish, Fitchburg.
District No. 13. — Dr. Harvey T. Shores, Northampton.
District No. 14. — Dr. Richard S. Benner, Springfield. Dr. Benner resigned in October and was succeeded by Dr. Herbert C. Emerson of Springfield.
District No. 15. — Dr. Lyman A. Jones, North Adams.

Under the rules, consideration was postponed until July 17, when the appointments were severally confirmed by the Council.

A Brief Statement relative to the Recent Investigation of Health Conditions of Industrial Life by the State Board of Health of Massachusetts.

By chapter 59 of the Resolves of 1905, the State Board of Health was directed to continue the investigation of conditions affecting the health or safety of employees in factories, workshops and other places of employment in the Commonwealth which had been begun under authority of chapter

99 of the Resolves of 1904, the results of which were transmitted to the Legislature of 1905, and may be found in the thirty-sixth annual report of the State Board of Health, pages xxii-xxxi.

The following statement, based upon the facts obtained during the entire investigation, was written by the secretary of the Board: —

In the course of the investigation of conditions affecting the health, safety or welfare of persons engaged in factories and other establishments, made by the State Board of Health, as directed by chapter 59 of the Resolves of 1905, more than 60 industries were examined. Attention was paid chiefly to those in which one or more of the essential processes involve exposure of the employees to possible unhygienic influences inherent to the industry.

The in-door occupations of chief sanitary interest are those which involve exposure to irritating and poisonous dusts; exposure to irritating, poisonous and offensive gases and fumes; contact with poisonous substances; extremes of heat and excessive dampness.

Of the several classes of dust, — those of vegetable, animal, metallic and mineral origin, — it is difficult to determine which is the most irritating to the respiratory tract; but the vegetable dusts are commonly so regarded, in spite of the well-known fact that the occupations in which the employees inhale minute particles of steel, glass and stone are remarkable for their high death rates from tuberculosis of the lungs. But not all of the dusts of one class are equally irri-

tating; flax and cotton, for example, are more irritating than wood; steel is more irritating than brass; horn is more irritating than bone; granite is more irritating than marble, and glass far more than granite.

Workers exposed to dusty atmospheres are especially prone to diseases of the lungs, especially pulmonary tuberculosis, the constant irritation bringing about a condition of the mucous surfaces which more readily admits of invasion by the specific germs. Those who are exposed to poisonous dusts are, unless proper precautions are observed, likely to fall victims of chronic poisoning. The most dangerous of the metallic dusts met with in this investigation are those of lead and its compounds.

Of the various gases and fumes to which workmen are exposed, those which are merely irritating are of far less importance than those which are poisonous in their nature. The irritating fumes cannot be borne in large amounts, and they cause the person exposed to seek the relief afforded by fresh air. In small amounts they cause slight tickling cough and perhaps catarrhs. Of the poisonous fumes, the most important and commonest met with in this investigation are those of naphtha and wood alcohol. Both of these substances are used in very many industries. Naphtha fumes cause various forms of intoxication, especially in women. Among the symptoms are dizziness, nausea and vomiting, headache, hysterical phenomena, disturbances of the circulation and respiration, and mental confusion. In the periodical

literature of industrial hygiene are not infrequently reported cases of fatal poisoning therefrom. Of equal or greater importance are the fumes of wood alcohol, which agent is very largely used, as a cheap substitute for grain alcohol, in varnishes, etc. Of late years it has become well known that, taken as a beverage, wood alcohol is likely to cause death, preceded by total blindness; but it is not commonly known that exposure to the fumes has caused many cases of serious impairment of vision and not a few of total blindness, due to action upon the optic nerves.

Offensive vapors and fumes may cause general disturbance of the digestive system and headache for a time in persons who are not habituated thereto; but as a rule tolerance is soon established, and they are not even noticed. In certain industries the raw materials are of an exceedingly offensive character, and give off at all stages of manufacture nauseous odors which the employees are compelled to breathe; these include the so-called offensive trades, such as soap making, glue making, tanning, rendering, etc. The noisome odors are an unavoidable feature of the business, and are popularly, but wrongly, regarded as conducive to the occurrence of infective disease. . . .

With regard to light, it may be said that, although good light may not be a necessary factor in all of the various kinds of work, and poor light may not always lead to injury, the effect of well-lighted rooms, if only to exert an unconscious influence upon the minds and spirits of the workers, is highly desirable as a concomitant factor in the maintenance of health.

Reports on the individual industries investigated are submitted, beginning with those in which the predominating inherent objectionable feature is dust, following by those which involve exposure to various gases and fumes, and concluding with several belonging to neither class. One of these is the public laundry business, in which there exists constantly the danger of possible exposure to infective matter from the bodies of the sick. The others are of constantly increasing public interest respecting the possible insanitary influences to which the workmen are exposed, and unwholesome conditions to which our most important foods are subjected; these are baking and slaughtering.

The reports of the various industries in which dust is the predominating factor of importance are presented, according to the nature of the dusts, in the following order: vegetable, animal, mineral, metallic. Certain branches of the chemical industry in which there is exposure to dust will for convenience be taken up with the chemical industry as a whole, in which one meets with all kinds of dusts and fumes, and which, being more closely associated with the latter, whichever may be said to predominate, is presented after the dusty trades.

The examinations were not made by experts in the various lines of work; but by hygienists; and therefore, while the description of some of the processes may not be in all respects technically accurate, the statements as to hygienic conditions may be accepted as authoritative.

A copy of the report upon the "Sanitary Condition of Factories and Workshops," issued in 1907, may be had on application to the office of the State Board of Health, 141 State House, Boston.

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